THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 859. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the Style and Firm of

CLAUSEN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

J: J. CLAUSEN.

Office, Honan Road, next door to Messrs. Ed. Fierz & Co.

2fe 1911 永隆洋行 *Yung-loong.*

NOTICE.—The connection of Messrs. SAMUEL GILFILLAN, WILLIAM ADAMSON, HENRY WILLIAM WOOD and PATRICK WILLIAM AUCHINCLOSS with our business terminated by common consent on 31st October last, and they have ceased to act as Managers for us.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

2fe 1910 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS is this day admitted a partner in our firm here, and in that of SHAW RIPLEY & Co., Hankow, which firms now consist of CHARLES SHAW, THOMAS KENNETH SHAW, JAMES CULL and ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.

2fe 1908 Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.

30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.

tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REESEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. THEODOR PROBST has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. BEHN and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.

30ma 1914

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

9ja 1367 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, JR., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

ja27—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shangha Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of *Premium* current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in*, London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tszchuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OR INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEUOS.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862, *and*
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.

tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

TO be disposed of, the entire Stock in Trade, of a superior furnished Dispensary, comprising a large assortment of first rate Medicines, Chemicals, Furnitures, &c. For further particulars, apply to—

DR. E. MASSAIS,
or JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund—Shanghai.

A vendre pour cause de liquidation.

UNE Pharmacie avec un grand Stock de Médicaments et produits Chimiques de toutes espèces, un beau mobilier et un materiel très complet.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mons: le Docteur E. MASSAIS, ou à

JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund

tf 1704 Shanghai le 15 Decembre 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their,

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, *5th January* 1867, will be published the first number of the

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,

AND

LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,

to be continued weekly.—Subscription Tls 12 per annum; *payable in advance.*

THE GAZETTE will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the Events of the Week, &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion, and must be sent to the Office not later than 10 A.M. on the day of publication..

Communications for the Editor to be addressed care of *Shanghai Recorder* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that Office.

31ja 1035 Shanghai, 15th Dec., 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the above establishment are requested to forward them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the concern are required to make prompt payment to

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidator.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE ET LIQUIDATION.

TOUTES personnes ayant des reclamations a faire contre le surdit établi sement et toutes celles devant au même, sont invitées à s'adresser au soussigné. sans retard.

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidateur.

tf 1709 Shanghai le 22 Decembre 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENN.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON'
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET. *London,* E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H.. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. Warren Delano Junr., Mr. George Tyson, and Mr. Henry J. Grew, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & CO.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Cunningham, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. William H. Foster, Junr. is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & CO.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Hutchison Yule's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between James Samuel Barber, John Bailey Ross and James Campbell Fraser, and conducted under the style and title of Ross, Barber & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. James Campbell Fraser is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Campbell Fraser is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.)..Dec. 14	Hankow,........Jan. 6
Hongkong,.......Jan. 5	Nagasaki,........ ,, 6
Tientsin,........Dec. 17	Yokohama,...... ,, 1

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,...... Sep. 10 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... ,, 4 } Oct. 30th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Jan. 11th, 1867.

Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.
Jan.—New.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
5,—560 a 670	470 a 475	470 a 475
7,—570	470 a 475	470
8,—		
9,—560 a 565	460 a 465	460 a 465
10,—562 a 565	455	455
11,—560 noml	450 noml	450 noml.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.					
Jan. 5 L.W.	7.52	11.01	S.S.E.	2	c	30.39	40
,, 5 H.W.	0.43	20.04	South	3	m	30.31	46
,, 6 L.W.	8.34	11.06	W.S.W.	3	b	30.28	39
,, 6 H.W.	1.03	20.10	West.	1	c	30.18	49
,, 7 L.W.	9.16	11.02	W.N.W.	7	b	30.22	42
,, 7 H.W.	1.42	20.06	,,	8	b	30.12	46
,, 8 L.W.	9.51	11.00	S.W.	5	h	30.10	48
,, 8 H.W.	2.16	20.06	W.S.W.	5	b	30.01	51
,, 9 L.W.	11.08	11.00	N.N.W.	3	b	30.17	50
,, 9 H.W.	2.42	21.04	N.N.E.	6	c	30.19	49
,, 10 L.W.	11.20	12.06	,,	6	b	30.50	42
,, 10 H.W.	3.22	21.02	N.E.	6	b	30.44	41
,, 11 L.W.	11.47	11.46	E.S.E	4	b	30.38	46
,, 11 H.W.	3.48	19.11	S.E.	5	c	30.28	46

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTHS.

At Nagasaki, on the 25th December, 1866, Mrs. A. J. Glover, of twin daughters, still-born.

On the 11th November, at Ditchleys, Essex, the wife of Mr. Albert Deacon, of a daughter.

On the 13th November, at West Abbey Road, Kilburn, the wife of Mr. F. W. Lawrence, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th November, at Carisbrooke, Mr. Douglas Lapraik, late of Hongkong, to Miss Jessie Hearn, of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

DEATH.

On the 15th November, at Lancaster Gate, T. A. Gibb.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Jan. 12; "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S. S. "Nepaul," from Yokohama.—Messrs. Simmonds, Gwyn, Pellzer, Lamb, Lenton, Bavier, Lieut. Leverton, and 16 Chinese. Per steamer "Glengyle," from Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Major, Messrs. T. C. Jones, Major, Vale, Dobin, and Cunningham. Per steamer "Alphée," from Hongkong,—Mesdames Overweg, Imbert, Flahaut, Chapman, Messrs. Smith, Cheshire, Edm. Sevatte, E. Z. Hahne, Fukaki, Eheca, Brand, Lemonier, Jackso, six nuns and two missionaries; Mr. Berrer Fontaine and 15 missionaries for Yokohama. Per Steamer "Fei-loong," from Nagasaki—Messrs. Reynolds, McColls, and all the Officers and Crew of the S. S. "Chusan."

Departed.—Per Str. "Aden," for Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. Wood, Lieut. Leighton, H. Homeyer, W. Lamond, C Lamb, Lenton, Teck-Hong, Kingdon, Alex. Cock, Geo. Mackie, Professor Bushell, Duncanson, A. Bovier, F. Nissen, J. McQuade, R. Maitland, and G. C. Eyles.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The London Mail of the 26th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 10th Jan., and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 22nd Jan., per *Ganges*.

The French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 5th of Feb. It arrived last year on the 7th of Feb., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1867.

Steady and persistent aggression has been so thoroughly recognised as the mainspring of Russia's policy in the East, that any imputation against her of ambitious designs, is believed almost without question. The restless energy which carried, in fifty years, her semi-military, semi-predatory bands, from the foot of the Ural to the shores of the sea of Okhotsk, still inspires her rulers and her soldiers. And so fully is this traditional policy recognised, that whether the absorption of Sweden, the conquest of Bokhara, the annexation of Saghalien, or advancement on the Amoor be talked of, the assertion is credited with equal readiness. Similarly, now that a rumour reaches us from Peking of new efforts to establish an ascendancy in the North of China, we are disposed to fully admit its probability. Since Poyarkhof first reached the banks of the Amoor in 1644, Russia has been steadily pressing on the Chinese frontier in the endeavour to gain possession of the territory which was finally ceded to her at Aigun. And now that she has had time to establish herself firmly in her new possessions, she is reputed to be contemplating further advance to the southward, which the Chinese are ill able to oppose. Their only chance lies in the support of other nations, whose interests will not permit them to watch, unmoved, the acquisition of preponderating influence by any foreign power. Until, therefore, we are prepared to agree in the partition of China which has been predicted as inevitable—Russia taking the north, England the middle, and France the south,—it is the interest of the two latter powers to combine in supporting the Chinese against the aggressive policy of the former. The extension of the Russian frontier southward to the Hwang-ho; of the English frontier eastward to the sea, across Burmah, Yunnan, and Central China; and of French power from Saigon to Canton, looks an admirably convenient arrangement on the map. But the latter powers, at least, have disclaimed any desire for the acquisition of additional territory; and, in any case, the time for annexation has not yet arrived. Although the history of India is repeating itself in China with singular fidelity, foreign influence is far from having attained the same hold that it had in India, when England and France contended there for dominion. The people are becoming more familiarised with us by means of trade; foreigners are being employed to drill native troops, who have far more confidence in them than in their own officers; foundries are being established under foreign supervision; and all real power is escaping from the hands of the central government into those of provincial viceroys. But all this is as yet only in embryo, and if the result is to be the same as in Hindustan, at least it is yet distant. In the meantime, the interests of England and France are identical; the same motives which led them to oppose Russian designs on Turkey should lead them to uphold the Chinese Government, in concert, against the pressure of its powerful neighbour. Whatever either of the Western powers gains, is gained to both, and whatever either loses is lost to both. It is their interest therefore to work in concert for the extension of Western influence, and to allow no feeling of jealousy to interfere with this common object.

General Summary. The public buildings which a place can boast, usually afford a fair criterion of its prosperity. The test however, is not infallible, for it would convey a very exaggerated impression, if applied to Shanghai. Of the several edifices, however, which have been commenced during the past year, several were subscribed for in brighter times. The Church, for example, the foundation stone of which was laid with all masonic honour on the 24th May last, is the result of four years deliberation and subscription; but we fear that the munificent sum collected even during that period of Shanghai's highest prosperity, will prove inadequate to its completion. When this consummation shall have been attained, it will be an edifice of which the community may be justly proud. The design is handsome and the workmanship excellent. The Masonic hall, which has been gradually rearing its head on the Bund above all the houses in its neighbourhood, is also a conception of more prosperous days, though carried out after the tide had commenced to ebb. It also is a handsome structure and will be an ornament to the Bund. The new Racquet Courts in course of construction at the head of the Maloo, rank next on the list, and will complete a trio of buildings that will enhance the architectural reputation Shanghai has already gained. New Law Courts have been talked of during the year, but it seems more likely that some of the many spacious buildings available will be leased and adapted for the purpose. The inconvenience of the present premises in the Consulate has been frequently insisted on, and any change will be hailed with satisfaction, both by the public and the officers of the Court. The premature failure of their destined occupants has unfortunately left tenantless the premises built for the Commercial Banking Corporation, and the Bank of India; and the Agra narrowly escaped a similar fate. The mortuary chapel at the new cemetery, and several handsome new hongs on the Bund complete the list—a long one, it must be admitted, for a year of extreme depression. It is not unfrequently the case that when business is slack, people are willing to devote more time and money to amusement than when it is heavy. The ready subscription of Tls. 12,000 for new Racquet Courts, and of Tls. 6,000 for a temporary theatre, are instances of this fact; and never have the various sources of amusement which Shanghai offers been more freely patronised. At the Autumn Rifle Meeting, too, funds were subscribed to enable the offer of eight handsome prizes, for which a fair number of competitors entered. A discussion as to the advisability of re-arming Volunteers with the Snider weapon did not awaken so hearty a response, as a general impression seemed to prevail that the men who gave their services were not those who should be called on to pay for the rifles. A resolution favourable to the alteration was carried by a narrow majority; but, we imagine, will hardly be acted on, unless greater unanimity than appeared at the meeting shall have been since detected: Any measure tending to create dissension in the Corps would be greatly regretted, as in few places are volunteers more valuable than in Shanghai. On two occasions they have been called on for active service which was cheerfully rendered, and the reflection on past glories has tendered no doubt to keep the Corps together under some difficulties. An imminent risk of dissolution, run at the commencement of the year, was fortunately avoided, and though the drills are hardly so well attended as could be wished, the muster rolls of the various contingents give a fair total.

Both settlements have to congratulate themselves on the introduction of gas, after a long period of anxious expectation. At least the French Works have given one proof of vitality, but appear to have overtaxed their energies in the effort and have since shown no sign of life. Any alterations that may be required, however, are of course only a question of time. The English Company has been in full work nearly all the year, and supplies excellent gas. It is unfortunately so heavily involved that the profits only suffice to pay interest on its debt, but as the consumption is steadily increasing, it may eventually hope to escape from embarrassment. Even now, it can congratulate itself on a better position than some of its sister associations. Our share list shows a lamentable list of depreciated and nearly worthless investments, among which the quotation of Tls. 50 against the once flourishing Shanghai Wharf Company, is not the least significant of general collapse. In both however, expenditure beyond the subscribed capital is the source of difficulty. And another notable institution—the Shanghai Club—must be added to the list of those similarly embarrassed. A debt of Tls. 70,000 incurred through reckless outlay, is an incubus which it can never hope to shake off, and which is not unlikely to eventually extinguish it. The collapse of several banks and mercantile firms, by forcing the sale of property has led to a more just appreciation of its actual value. The inflated prices paid during the presence of the rebels, have disappeared with the causes which prompted them, and the crushing rentals formerly paid for houses have fallen *pari passu* to more moderate rates.

A review of the progress—and retrogression—of the settlement would be incomplete without allusion to the Courts, which enable it to indulge to the top of its bent in the luxury of litigation. The only mystery is, how one Consul contrived, previous to Sir Edmund Hornby's arrival, to dispose of business which now requires the attention of two Judges, two Secretaries and three assisting clerks. The principle of demand following supply, exemplified by the patronage of railways in districts for which a couple of stage coaches previously sufficed, appears to afford the only possible explanation. The amount of business transacted by the Mixed Court too, suggests enquiry how disputes between foreigners and Chinese were possibly settled, before that admirable institution was inaugurated. Foreign and Native crime, under their combined influence, has greatly decreased. The larger powers enjoyed by the Supreme Court enable it to inflict more fitting punishments than the year of hard labour, which was the stereotyped sentence for every crime in the old Consulate days, and the Mixed Court ensures the punishment of at least a certain number of the offenders whom our police exhaust their ingenuity in detecting. Even still, however, we fear that it is possible for a moneyed criminal to bring about the substitution of a willing victim in his stead, by judicious negociation.

In point of temperature the year has been remarkable for the excessive heat of its summer, and the prolonged drought of its autumn. After having risen to an almost unprecedented height during the summer, and completely flooded the foreign settlement of Hankow, the Yangtsze has now fallen so low, that navigation has become difficult.

Summary of the Week.

A fire broke out on Thursday night between 9 and 10 p.m in the block of houses to the west of the Fohkien road, bordering on the Yang-king-pang, and consumed a large block, before it could be got under. Both the engines of the Shanghai Fire Brigade and a large number of the members of the Company were quickly on the spot, together with several smaller engines, a number of sailors and marines and the English and French Police. To the active exertions of those engaged, and the judicious disposition of the engines must be attributed the confinement of the fire. At one time it seemed likely that the whole block of buildings between the Hoopeh and Fohkien roads must have gone.

Native rumour asserts that there is soon to be another change in the Taotaiship of Shanghai. Ting, the late Taotai, and present Salt Commissioner at Yang-chow, is obliged to retire on account of ill health, and is to be succeeded in his post by Ying.

The Chinese have hit upon a most ingenious explanation of the long continuance of dry weather. The Emperor they say has used his influence with the Pluvial authorities to induce them to withhold rain during the repairs to the channel of the Yellow River which, it will be remembered, burst its banks during the summer rains.

An interesting letter from Sir Rutherford Alcock, regarding the Municipal government of the settlement, will be found elsewhere. The different ministers have agreed to recommend the new Land Regulations o their respective governments.

Letters from Nankin state that the Viceroy is about to take the field against the Honan Nienfei. The disciplined troops and artillery will be held in readiness to aid Li if necessary.

The winter in the north continued unusually mild up to a late period this year. A vessel actually left Taku for Chefoo on the 20th ultimo, the latest departure on record. An interesting collection is, we learn, being made of the products of North China, for the French exhibition.

The Kwantung government appears so strongly convinced of the necessity of strengthening its hands, that it is not content to wait for the gun-boats destined to be built at the new Foochow dockyard. It has lately chartered the steamers *Cumfa*, *Jejeebhoy* and *Linton*, and purchased the *Fei-loong* which is to be armed with 18 pounders, and to be commanded by an Englishman. For the quick transport of troops, and operations against pirates, these boats will be valuable. It is be hoped, however, that their energies will not be misdirected, and become troublesome to legitimate traders.

We hear from Nagasaki that the *Indore* has been chartered to take the young Satsuma Princes and their suite as far as Hongkong on their way to the Paris Exhibition. The steamer *Chusan* has been sold to the Japanese for $95,000—to be paid by instalments, completed in three years—Government security. The *Spunkie* has also been sold, for $20,000 payable in five years.

Yokohama papers contain a draft of a new agreement made with the Japanese government relative to the distribution of land in the foreign settlement. The results are spoken of as most satisfactory.

Broad new streets, a *boulevard* dividing the official quarter, a splendid public park, a public garden, possession of the long coveted Bluff, where charming little villas will afford a pleasant change from the labours of the desk, and a prospect within a few years of utilizing the creek which surrounds the place, by placing lines of warehouses on either side—these are real improvements, and the English Minister deserves the thanks of the whole community for obtaining them.

The civil war is now officially announced to be over, Chosiu being allowed to retain possession of his conquests on the other side of the Straits. The new Tycoon is giving many proofs of a favourable disposition towards foreigners. A Yakonin has been arrested and handed over to the authorities for threatening to attack Sir Harry Parkes. He half drew his sword, and Sir Harry ordered the Yakonins of his guard to arrest him. They, however, did not do so, but looked another way. Sir Harry therefore went personally after the man, accompanied by his troop sergeant major and secured him.

EXERCISE.

A lengthened residence in the East is generally considered, in England, to imply ill-health and a weakened constitution. No distinction is drawn between places. Whether the given number of years have been spent at Lahore or Colombo, at Newchwang or Manila, the same result is thought inevitable; and a man who returns with a natural colour and a certain amount of muscular vigour, is looked on as a sort of unnatural phenomenon. This impression of the inevitable effect of residence in Asia has of course been derived from old Indians, too many of whom have returned with the

> "languid eye, the cheek,
> Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk
> And withered muscle."

which Cowper describes as the inevitable result, even in a less trying climate than that of Hindostan, of the sedentary life they habitually led. But Cowper, while describing the disease, has also pointed to the antidote—exercise. The life of luxurious idleness in which the first settlers indulged, is no longer considered the necessary and natural state of existence, even in India; and those who believe in the new theory are peripatetic proofs of its efficacy. Addison defines physic to be "for the most part, nothing else but the substitute for exercise or temperance," and his remark is especially applicable to the East. Both in India and China, foreigners live, as a rule, more freely than at home, and take less of the exercise which is thus rendered doubly necessary. "Liver" and physic are the too frequent consequences.

In Shanghai at least, there is no excuse for allowing our muscles to become "flaccid, shrunk and withered;" nor as a rule do men seem inclined to plead one. The Cricket Ground, the Racquet Court, and the Paper Hunts sufficiently prove that the "athleticism," which Mr. Grant Duff deplores as a too prevailing tendency of the age, is not confined to England. And now, a new phase of amusement has been introduced, which bids fair to gain as many votaries as the others. The striking fact has been demonstrated that a number of men can be got together, even in China, for a foot paper hunt. The one thing which even M. Taine found to admire in England, was the fondness of young Englishmen for athletic sports. Could he visit Shanghai, he would further learn the gratifying fact that this fondness does not leave us with our 'teens. But he attributes this propensity for active exercise solely to a necessity for absorbing moisture, which he has discovered to be somehow essential to the Anglo-Saxon being. It is in deference to this necessity that we love "to swim, to row, to course over the moist meadows, to breathe in boats the salt air of the sea." And, doubtless, to this necessity for absorbing moisture is due the fact that a number of paper-hunters invariably fall into creeks. Certainly, the absorption of moisture is a general consequence of a run. To these peculiar propensities, M. Taine informs us, are due the physical characteristics of the typical Englishman, which he thus describes—"eyes of a pale blue like China, red whiskers, lofty stature, automatic movements, together with other striking peculiarities which highly nourishing food and a life of energetic action have superadded." It is worth while to keep up this "energetic action" if only to escape the result which he attributes to this overstimulating nourishment, when not corrected by violent exercise—"a country gentleman six foot high, big and burly of frame as a German issuing from his forest—with the muzzle of a bull-dog; wild looking whiskers, rolling eyes and apoplectic face." Occasional runs of fifteen or twenty miles across country offer an admirable guarantee against the realisation of this picture, and we hope to see foot paper hunts become a regular institution. Different persons' tastes differ very widely, and while some are enthusiastically bent on attending every meet, others decry paper hunting as rank folly. The latter may laugh at the former, but the former can well afford to pity the latter, with such a prospect in view.

PAPER HUNTS.

The Paper Hunt of the 5th January will be remembered as one of the longest ever run in Shanghai—this distinguishing feature being due, we believe, to the fact that the foxes lost their way and wandered for some time hopelessly over the country. A field

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

whom twenty or thirty at the outset was reduced to nine or ten at the finish, and not all of these even had gone fairly through the run. Starting from the Bubbling Well, the hounds by past Fah-wa, by an erratic course over some awkward jumps and a good deal of level country, nearly to Ya-ca-tun, where a majority of the ponies were "baked" and thrown out; back to Jessfield, where about a dozen were well together—their mouths giving sad evidence of the persuasion that had been used; and on past the Bubbling Well to the two mile bridge, where Bogtrotter again came in a winner. We were glad to notice that the precaution of lining green paper with the white had been adopted, and the danger of the hunt being marked by old scents, thus averted.

The pedestrian contingent, increased this time to eight members, started as before with nearly an hour's law, and struggled gallantly through a run which, even in old school days, would have been looked on as exceptionally stiff. Fifteen or eighteen miles was even then considered a fair burst, and five and twenty was the limit of the crack run of the season. The walk out to the Bubbling Well was just sufficient to bring the muscles into play, and warm the hunters for the sport. Paper was soon found, thanks to the precaution of an admixture of green to distinguish it from old scent, and the pilant eight streamed away at a swinging pace in happy ignorance of the labour that awaited them. Jumps that are stiff for a pony are not so for a man, and it is needless to say that, at first, all were flown successfully. The only advantage enjoyed by the quadruped is that he can struggle through liquid mud without carrying off a quantity in his boots, and one of the hipeds was not long in appreciating this difference. A check, however, enabled him to recover his equanimity, and several others their breath, before a distant "tally-ho" signalled the recovery of scent in the direction of Fah-wa. A long spin over tolerably smooth country,—during which a pair of striped knickerbockers began to assume a place in the run which they steadily kept henceforward,—pumped several griffins, and threw one distinguished athlete completely out. A straggling hound reported having seen Bogtrotter doubling on his traces; and the last remnants of the hunt picked him up two hours afterwards, toiling painfully homewards by the aid of a cheroot, and congratulating himself on his prescience of the difficulties he had avoided. Endurance and wind had by this time been fairly tested, and when the hill of Ya-ca-tun was seen some two miles ahead, the tailing had become awful. The striped knickerbockers were still plying vigorously in the van, attended closely by a pilot coat, and followed at a short distance by a set of brown velveteens, from which, however, sounds indicative of deep distress were issuing. The stragglers were in sulging in a favourite practice with young hands—ignoring the scent, and making short cuts as opportunity occurred to recover their position. The sight of Ya-ka-tun suggested the truth—that the foxes had lost their way; and the erratic course taken by the scent confirmed this impression. They had however here recovered themselves, and ran away for Jessfield, across a smooth country with few jumps. This point was reached nearly simultaneously by all that remained of both pedestrians and equestrians, at half past four. Ten or a dozen ponies, in every stage of mud and fatigue, led by *Bogtrotter*, swept past at fair speed, and further struggle by the pedestrians became useless. Three only by this time remained in the race. Two others were last seen diving into a boat which was lying at Hogg's bungalow, and another was taken by a benighted horseman, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Bubbling Well. The survivors had the gratification of sending the ponies once again, when the latter were at fault, and giving them a disinterested "tally-ho" which led to their immediate disappearance. A careful measurement of Gordon's map, on returning to the settlement, showed the distance covered to have exceeded twenty miles in direct line, without allowing for the tortuous course of the scent.

The enthusiastic lovers of Pedestrianism, who at the two last meets had followed the Foxes through their somewhat lengthened run, determined on Wednesday to have a Hunt on their own account. The start took place at the rear of the Grand Stand, and at the appointed hour about seven of the most ardent members shewed at the post. Some difficulty was experienced in finding scent, owing to the high wind having blown away the greater portion of the paper, but it was at length found to cross a rather wide and somewhat muddy ditch leading towards the fields at the back of the Judge's bungalow. Here the owner of a pair of knickerbockers jumped short and lighting up in the uncertain mud bank, tarnished their pristine brilliancy. Having cleared a line of very fair sized leaps and got over about a mile and a half of ground, the scent took a sharp westerly direction, and the Hunt met with some rapping jumps which brought some of the members to grief, especially the owner of a pair of brown stockings; who, attempting to gain the opposite bank of a small canal, landed, and fell backwards in about 5 feet of water. A promising young silk inspector also gave up at this stage declaring himself fairly pumped. Towards the finish, the wearer of a grey suit began to show frequently in the front, though declaring that he had carried at least a stone overweight, the last six miles, in the shape of coagulated mud. The fact was the foxes had started with a rising tide, and creeks which they had crossed at a moderate breadth, had swollen to small canals by the time the hunt came up. Most of the dogs however dashed gallantly through, and all kept well together till about a mile from home, when the scent became very faint and evidently shewed a running short of paper. This proved to be the case, and the foxes themselves were at length descried on the top of a mound, waving their empty bags and calling upon the field to follow. They then led across the Race Course, over the mud wall, and finished by clearing the water jump in front of the stand. The untiring owner of the grey suit, who had put on the pace directly he caught sight of the foxes, was the first to touch them; followed at some distance by a "well known athlete," and the man with a white hat. The two latter were however disqualified, in consequence of having shirked two or three unpleasant looking ditches. The distance was between 9 and 10 miles.

Minutes *of a Meeting of the* Royal Asiatic Society *held at the* Society's Rooms *the 20th of December*, 1866.

Present,—Mr. Seward, President, in the Chair. Messrs. Kingsmill, Milson, Corner Dulcken, Dunn, Butcher, Gracie, &c.,&c.,&c

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were balloted for and elected:—

Mr. H. D. Williams. } Non Resident
Mr. H. Dennys. } Members.
Dr. Eastlick.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell. } Resident Members.
Mr. Brok.
Dr. Sibbald.

The following gentlemen were then proposed for election at the next meeting of the society:

Capt. Hecton, proposed by Mr. Alabaster seconded by Mr. Lawrance.

Mr. Silveira, proposed by Mr. Alabaster seconded by Mr. Lawrance.

Mr. Kleinwachter, proposed by Mr. Alabaster seconded by Mr. Lawrance.

The President having called attention to a very interesting account of the Trial Society recently added to the Society's Library—

The Secretary read a translation of a Japanese manuscript made by the Revd. Mr. Brown of Kanagawa.

The paper, which will appear in the Journal, contained a very interesting account of some conversations on religion between Pere Baptiste Schiroth, the last of the Japanese Martyrs and an Officer appointed by the Japanese Government to examine him, and the comments of this Officer thereon.

At the conclusion of the Paper, Mr. Kingsmill, proposed a vote of thanks to the translator, which was seconded by the Revd. Mr. Butcher and carried unanimously.

Mr. Alabaster then read some rough notes on the Salt Trade in the Kiangsoo and Yangtse Provinces.

At the conclusion of the Notes, the President called attention to the importance of the Salt trade, and mentioned the enormous population of the district immediately surrounding Yangchow its heads quarters. He also drew attention to the late action of the Chinese Government in removing a large number of people who had located themselves in the vicinity of the Salt depots at Chinkiang, as shewing the jealousy of the Chinese Government regarding it.

Mr. Kingsmill made a few remarks about the manufacture of Salt in the Hangchow Bay.

Mr. King pointed out that it appeared by the Notes, that the Chinese Government now permitted the import of Salt manufactured in the Islands on the coast, and that no reasonable objection could therefore be possibly raised by the Chinese Government against the importation of Foreign Salt under the same regulations.

Mr. Dunn drew attention to the damage done to a vessel by a Salt cargo.

Mr. Lawrance then proposed and Mr. King seconded—a vote of thanks to Mr. Alabaster, which was carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Copy,
No. 181.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 20th October, 186 6

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 533, of 17th October 1866, copy of which I propose to transmit to Peking with the least possible delay.

I make no doubt that Her Majesty's Minister will appreciate the labour and pains expended by the Council in complying with the request contained in his Despatch No. 44 of 16th July, and that your views will receive all the consideration which their substantial justness and careful exposition so well deserve.

During my recent visit to the Capital, all the questions connected with the Municipal Institutions of this Settlement were subjects of frequent discussion, and I am able to assure you that it is Sir Rutherford Alcock's desire to lose no time in securing the co-operation of his colleagues in placing these on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

Speaking for myself it may not be undesirable I should state my general accord with the views you have set forth, viz: that a special Chinese Magistracy, separate entirely from the local jurisdiction, but responsible to the Taotai, should be constituted with a view to reconcile the harmonious action of the Municipal body and the foreign extraterritorial jurisdictions with the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government over their own subjects and soil. That there should be some difference of opinion as to details and as to the nations by which things and persons should be called, is easily intelligible. But this is an obstacle, which it is to be hoped will be easily overcome. The only point to which I propose to advert, and that very shortly, is the difficult one of a contribution from the Chinese Government to the expence of the police force apart from the quotas ordinarily paid by the Chinese residents to the municipal funds. The protection of the lives and properties of foreign residents ought to be the most valuable of treaty obligations—but the nature of things would appear at the first blush to make it reasonable that the Chinese should effect this by their own system of administration, the inapplicability of which to separate foreign settlements is admitted.

The Chinese authorities will be ready enough, in reply to any demand for a separate grant, to put forward the consideration that their contribution to the municipal expenditure is to be found in the concession of the right to levy taxes on Chinese residents. Some indeed of these, as the salt and pawnbroking licenses, falling almost exclusively on that class. I think it right to call attention to this view, not as being individually of opinion that the Chinese government may not be from time to time called on to make grants ordinary or special in aid of municipal expenditure; but because I believe the safest foundation for our municipal arrangements to rest on is that of self support, and that reliance on other sources may prove to be vain and ultimately lead to the disorganization of the system.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Charles A. Winchester.

A. J. How Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

No. 58.

Peking, *Nov. 15th*, 1866.

Sir,

I have received your Despatches Nos. 62 and 82 of the 20th July and 20th October, the first transmitting the revised code of Land Regulations so long under discussion, and the second enclosing copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Committee of Land Renters in reply to my Despatch No. 44 of the 16th July last inviting an expression of opinion as to the views it embodied.

To your Despatches together with their enclosures I have given the careful consideration which the importance of the subjects discussed, the object to be to be attained, and the pains and labour bestowed by the Council in their reply well entitle them. And before proceeding to the examination of the principal points brought forward in the several documents I may state generally that, with one exception, which I will specify more particularly hereafter, I concur in the views so well and temperately advocated by the Chairman in his reply to you of the 17th October. I trust therefore the time is now approaching when the main object of the Council—the adoption of a practical scheme of Municipal Government for one of the largest and most important cosmopolitan settlements in the East—may be secured.

It may not be possible to give it all the symmetry and completeness of like institutions in the Western Hemisphere. But that it should be effective for all Municipal objects is more essential than theoretic perfection in its constitution. Considered in the abstract and apart from all the circumstances of the case, any Municipal scheme for the government of a mixed population in Chinese territory, not emanating from and controlled by the Chinese executive, must be considered irregular, and not without danger as a precedent to the injury of the Government of the country. But such matters are not to be judged theoretically, and in this, common sense tells us that what is wanted is not to establish an abstract principle, but to provide substantially against constantly recurring danger and difficulties of a plain and tangible nature. And the fundamental principle of any effective scheme of Municipal Government for a settlement within the Chinese dominions with a mixed population of Foreigners and natives is so plain and indisputable, and rests upon so broad a basis of treaty rights and international law, that we may hope a close adherence to it will solve all difficulties.

By the exterritorial clause in the several treaties with Western Powers, no subjects of these in Chinese territories are justiciable or amenable to any jurisdiction but that of their own authorities. So in like manner no Foreign Power can claim jurisdiction or authority over Chinese subjects unless such power be expressly delegated by the Emperor of China.

It follows necessarily from these principles that no Municipal Regulations or Government can be operative upon the subjects of the different nationalities, which have not the authority and sanction of law given by the state to which they severally owe allegiance. And when as at Shanghai Chinese and Foreigners of many nationalities are mixed together and dwell within the same limits, it is essential that the consent of all be obtained to make such regulations generally obligatory or binding.

To obtain this consent by which a delegated power within certain limits may be given to an Executive Council or Committee, is therefore the first step towards any practical scheme of Municipal Government.

That this delegation should give the right to tax, and the power by legal process before competent authority to enforce payment on all residents, without exception and whatever their nationality, is the second.

Whatever else may be required or held desirable, is matter of administrative detail rather than of principle, and of subordinate importance.

Hitherto there has been a vital defect in the want of this common consent among Western powers, and hence the inability complained of by successive municipal administrations to give effect to the votes of the Land Renters, and the most necessary measures for the peace, order and sanitary state of the settlements on the banks of the Hwangpo. This state of affairs has been indefinitely prolonged by the hopes entertained of establishing one administration, as contemplated in the Regulations of 1853, for the whole of the Foreign settlements. The decision of the French government recently promulgated against any fusion of the quarter lying South of the Yang-king-pang, and which has practically been exclusively under a French régime for a long period, removes one great cause of embarrassment and delay, in so far as the municipal scheme for all North of that boundary is concerned. Two different and independent municipal administrations may very well exist side by side for different settlements in good harmony and without conflict of jurisdictions, if the first principles already adverted to be carefully adhered to. And the several governments may in their discretion accept different systems of municipal administration for their respective subjects on opposite sides of the Yang-king-pang without prejudice to these, or to their own exterritorial rights of jurisdiction as defined by treaties and the Law of Nations.

In agreeing to differ, so far as mere forms or modes of attaining the same object are in question, a perfect accord not otherwise attainable may be secured. M. Brenier de Montmorand, the French Consul General, indicates this conclusion, I think in his memorandum attached to the minute of a meeting of the Consular Corps at Shanghai on the 12th July, where he reserved his vote generally on the Land Regulations until his colleagues could intimate their concurrence in those established by his government for the settlement on the other side of the Yang-king-pang. A reciprocal interchange of consent to two codes applying to different settlements or quarters by the Western Powers, with the concurrence of the Government of the Emperor of China as territorial sovereign, offers a ready means of terminating all further discussion or delay, except in so far as well founded exception may be urged against any particular wording or provision of the said Regulations.

I propose therefore at once to transmit the present revised code of Land Regulations to Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, in concert with my colleagues, the representatives of the United States of America, Prussia, and Russia, who will adopt a similar course, with a recommendation of approval and the interchange between the several Treaty Powers of such formal acceptance as shall render them, with the concurrence of the Emperor of China, binding and obligatory on all over whom they severally have jurisdiction.

The question of such interchange in regard to the French Réglements recently published, has already been referred in like manner in accord with M. de Bellonet, the Chargé d'Affaires of H.I.M. the Emperor of the French.

In reference therefore to the first and most essential step towards their final adoption, nothing further remains to be done either at Shanghai or here. The consent of the Chinese Government cannot be officially asked while their acceptance by the Treaty Powers is in suspense; but I see no reason to anticipate any serious difficulty in that quarter.

As regards the expediency of any effort to obtain a Charter of incorporation, I agree with the Chairman that, provided the required powers to levy taxes and give effect to the Land regulations generally be obtained, it matters little whether this be done by the formal sanction of the several Treaty Powers giving them the force of laws, or by an instrument with a more high-sounding title. And under the circumstances it may be well to proceed with the formal sanction of the Land Regulations as a basis, without raising any further question tending to prolong discussion.

Before concluding, it is fit that I should advert to the various suggestions offered in regard to certain secondary, and in some sense complimentary, measures which the Committee of Land Renters consider more or less essential to the satisfactory working of their scheme of Municipal Government under the revised code of Regulations.

These may be summed up under four heads.

1st.—The appointment of a Chinese Magistrate to preside over the Mixed Court, with sole jurisdiction over the native population in the settlement.

2nd.—The establishment of an effective River Police at the cost of the Chinese, and the extension of Municipal Jurisdiction over the stream.

3rd.—A substitute for the tax hitherto levied as "Wharfage dues," to be provided either by the payment of a contribution from the Imperial Customs at Shanghai, equivalent to one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of all goods which pass the Foreign Department in the Customs at the Port, or to be levied in addition to the present Maritime dues, if sanctioned by the Treaty Powers.

4th.—The admission of a Chinese element into the Municipal Council.

In reference to the first of these suggestions, I am happy to state that preliminary negotiations with the Government here have already prepared the way for its adoption. The expediency of such an appointment has been fully recognized, and it only remains to arrange the best means of meeting the additional expense, and certain administrative details in regulating his relation to the Taotai as his superordinate.

The second proposition involves greater difficulty both in principle and practice. The Council desire an extension of Jurisdiction beyond the low water line over the river. This is precisely what the French appear to have claimed with manifest confusion and conflict of jurisdiction. It has already formed the subject of complaint and remonstrance as fraught with injury to the common interest. If a Foreign Municipal jurisdiction within the settlements over all the residents, meets with serious obstacles from the diversity of nationalities, and the many anomalies inseparable from its exercise in such a community, the extension of a similar rule over a Chinese inland water and a great river course with its constantly changing occupants and traffic, would obviously be attended with still greater difficulties and be open to far more serious objections. No treaty has taken from the Emperor of China or given to any Foreign power, as far as I am aware, jurisdiction over the river courses of his Empire. The exterritorial clause no doubt is operative, as regards subjects of Treaty powers, in the waters of China as on shore, but even these privileges are subject to considerable limitation *ex necessitate rei* in regard to ships and goods afloat. The right to protect the customs' revenue is inseparable from the control of the ports and rivers where trade is carried on. The maintenance of a fairway for ships of all nations, and the establishment of harbour regulations which must be equally obligatory upon all, Chinese as well as foreigners, are duties which devolve upon the Government of China, and can scarcely be fitly delegated to a Municipal Council of Foreigners even with a Chinese element. And if not to one, still less to two occupying conterminous settlements on the banks of a river on which there is an enormous traffic both native and Foreign. Indeed, the more the question of river jurisdiction is examined, the more insurmountable appear the objections to any pretension to its delegation. It might not be impossible to devise a concurrent instead of a conflicting jurisdiction to be exercised by two Municipal Councils of Cosmopolitan character; but the arguments against the expediency, and the general policy of such an arrangement, assuming it to be practicable with the free consent of the Emperor of China, are too strong and unanswerable for any proposition to that effect to be entertained.

The Chinese Government have been in a great degree relieved, partly by the force of circumstances beyond control, and partly by the desire of the Foreign Communities settled in the country, from obligations and duties in respect to the maintenance of peace, order, and good government in the Foreign settlements, which undoubtedly belong to the territorial sovereign. But there are not wanting those well versed in the history of Foreign relations with China and the Chinese people, who, looking at the question from an international point of view and with the light of past experience, contend earnestly that every step in this direction has been an injury to the Chinese Government, and a mistake as regards the true interests and position of Foreigners within the dominions of the Emperor. Whatever may be the amount of truth in this conclusion, the extension of the same principle, taking out of the hands of the legitimate authority the jurisdiction of the ports and rivers, to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

transfer it with all its onerous obligations and duties to a continually shifting and irresponsible Council of Foreigners, can hardly be viewed otherwise than as a proceeding of doubtful wisdom, and in the highest degree inexpedient.

A more effective assertion of rightful jurisdiction on the part of the Chinese government, and a better organised river police in competent hands in connection with the Imperial customs, would on the other hand be so obviously a gain both to Chinese and to foreigners that no insurmountable obstacle to the adoption of measures to that end should be anticipated. If anything could raise such obstacles, it would be the pretension of any municipal council in foreign hands, to extend their jurisdiction from the shore to the waterway. The duty and the expense both fitly belong to the territorial sovereign; and I believe neither the one nor the other can be delegated to any second power without grave prejudice to all concerned.

The third proposition to provide a substitute for wharfage or town dues, difficult of collection and open to cavil if not to serious objection, as being in effect a tax on trade not contemplated or sanctioned in the treaties, deserves serious consideration. If the Chinese government can be induced to take a large view of their obligations towards the foreign Community, which has itself and for so many years supplemented the proper action of the Emperor at an enormous annual cost, they will hardly object to the principle on which such a proposal rests.

Nevertheless it is not to be overlooked that this is a proposal at one step to saddle the Chinese government with the whole cost of the large police establishment hitherto maintained by the foreign community aided by taxes on the Chinese population within their limits. Whether the sum required be paid out of the Customs revenue or any other source, it amounts to the same thing; and the Chinese government if called upon to make such payment might well require not only controlling power in the constitution and management of the Police force, but an account of all taxes levied upon Chinese subjects for Municipal purposes, together with a determining voice both in the amount raised and its application.

There is a middle course open to both parties, however, not unworthy of consideration. Looking to the small and fractional nature of the tax now sought to be raised by Wharfage dues for Police purposes, and the uniformity and fairness of its incidents, the ease with which it would be collected by the Customs, and lastly the benefit *in common to be derived from its application*, the several Treaty Powers might willingly consent to allow such minute addition to be made to the maritime duties now levied by Treaty either at Shanghai alone or wherever a majority of the Foreign Residents desired it at the other open Ports: And this I will take upon myself to recommend.

As regards the fourth and last of these supplementary measures the admission of a *Chinese element into the Council* to represent the rights alike of the Territorial sovereign and the natives located in the settlement, and subject to taxation in consequence, there can be no doubt that many advantages would result from its adoption. It is calculated to facilitate the collection of taxes on the native inhabitants without entailing an absolute veto or power of refusal on the part of the Chinese member of the Council. In lieu of this it *might be determined that in the event* of a protest on his part there should be a right of appeal to the Foreign Representatives at Peking and the Government, before any new levy, when opposed, could be carried into effect. It might possibly prepare the way for a commutation of all Imperial taxes to a fixed rate for all natives located within the limits of the Foreign settlement which the Municipal Administration might furnish the means of collecting, without expense to the Government, thus assuring them a certain revenue and without the costs of collection. This would more effectually remove many existing grounds of complaint, as to excessive or exceptional taxation applied to the Chinese domiciled in the Foreign settlements, than any other course however legislatively guarded from abuse.

You will transmit a copy of this despatch to the Chairman of the Committee of Land Renters for their information, and assure them of my earnest desire in concert with the representatives of other treaty powers, to secure the successful working of their matured scheme for improved Municipal Government.

Your obedient servant,

Rutherford Alcock.

C. A. Winchester, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET.

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott.

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23ho 1211—67

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the tomach, Head ache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

Suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

100.107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

3loc-67 1292

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Jan. 4	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Zodiac	Br barq	375	Dimelow	Nagasaki	Dec. 26	do	Frazar and Co
... 6	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	Jan. 1	do	P. & O. Co
... 6	Belle	Br barq	267	Young	Hakodadi	Dec. 18	Sea Weed	Glover and Co
... 6	Maria	Prus bg	304	Lorinzen	Swatow	... 22	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 6	Bengalee	Fr sh	677		Hongkong	... 10	Govt. Stores	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Wachusetts	U.S.corv.	.....	Schufeldt	Hongkong	... 29		U. S. Government
... 6	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	Jan. 5		Chinese Government
... 7	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Jan. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	186	Cato	Nagasaki	Dec. 30	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 7	Thomas Bell	Br sh	838	Gruzilier	Fuchau		Poles	Master
... 7	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	Jan. 3	General	Dent and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 7	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Niphon	Br. str	529	Peake	Hongkong	... 2	do	P. & O. Co
... 8	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	... 2	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Hongkong	... 3	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 8	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	... 5	do	Chapman, King and Co
... 9	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 6	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 9	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 6	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 9	Magellan	Br sh	613	Crosbie	Liverpool	Sept. 1	do	Master
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Jan. 9	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 10	China	Prus str	648	Meller	Hongkong	... 5	do	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Fenella	Chi str	300	Chingjay				Master
... 11	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	West Wind	Br barq			Cardiff		Coals	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Jan. 6	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 6	Lizzie	Prus barq	341	Riemer	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 7	Wild Dayrell	Br sch	158	McCallum	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co
... 7	Summer Cloud	Br sh	698	Boysen	Swatow	do	Frazar and Co
... 7	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Hongkong	Chi str		George	Hankow		Chinese Government
... 7	Fenella	Chi str	300	Chingjay	Nanking		Master
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 9	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.
... 9	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 9	Beemah	Br sh	887	Hawkins	London	Tea, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 10	Shooey-leen	Br str	492	Lanham	Hongkong & Canton	Sundries & Re-exports	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 10	Kiangsu	Am str	574	Law	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 10	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Edith Haviland	Br bg	263	Carpenter	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 11	Snoloo	Br barq	472	Edom	Fuchau	Rice, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 11	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 11	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Chapman, King and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons Measr	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
9 c	Achilles	Russell	Br str	1550	Dec 24	Liverpool	Butterfield and Swire	London, &c.	16th instant
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	710	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
7 s U W	China	Moller	Prus str	618	Jan 10	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	13th instant
6 s	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Jan 6	Nanking	Chinese Government		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
6 s	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Oct 6	Nanking	Chinese Government		Laid up
2 s	Fei-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Jan 9	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	15th instant
Wusung	Fenella	Chingjay	Chi str	300	Jan 10		Master		
7 s H W	Fusi-Yama	Callaghan	Br str	710	Jan 8	Fuchau	Chapman, King and Co	Fuchau	15th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Hanchow	Comstock	Am str	30			F. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 25	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
6 s J M J	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Jan 5	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	13th instant
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
4 p	Minco	Eggleson	Br str	306	Dec 23	Hongkong	Order		
O D	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Jan 4	Chefoo	Trautmann and Co		
P & O M	Nepaul	Hector	Br str	541	Jan 1	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
3 p	Niphon	Peake	Br str	529	Jan 8	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Hongkong & Ports	12th instant
6 s	Pinto	Pike	Chi str	170	Nov 16		Chinese Government		Laid up
1 s	Shanynan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
Tonkadoo	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		Laid up
O D	Ta-Yung	Hutchinson	Br str	105	Oct 17	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Warstah	Oliver	Br str	256	Dec 6	Fuchau v. Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 s	Willamette	McLeod	Chi str	176			Chinese Government		
6 c	Ying-tsze-fei	Drage	Br str	316	Dec 8	Taku	Trautmann and Co		
	26 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons Measr	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 p	Adelino	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Dec 30	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Aspinfield	Bayfield	Br barq	297	Nov 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Charrton & Monnier.	London	Immediately
1 c	Batavia	Ven Dollor	Dut barq	422	Dec 29	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
7 s	Belle	Young	Br barq	267	Jan 6	Hakodadi	Glover and Co		
Wusung	Bengalee		Fr sh	677	Jan 6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		
7 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec 28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 c	Chariot	Ahrans	Ham barq	236	Dec 31	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Chow-saye	Burow	Siam sh	560	Oct 18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hongkong	Early
6 c	Crowshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	262	Nov 24	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
7 p	Deucalion	Turner	Br barq	398	Dec 7	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	New York	Immediately
4 c	Dilkhoush	Bisset	Br sh	816	Dec 10	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
1 p	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	700	Nov 29	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
6 c	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Br sh	1047	Dec 11	Sydney	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Ctd. 12th inst
6 c	Endeavour	Donne	Am sh	957	Dec 30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
1 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1069	Nov 24	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
6 s	H. W. Almy	Freeman	Am sh	314	Dec 10	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co	Swatow	Immediately
6 c	HamiltaMitchell	Branscombe	Br sh	958	Jan 4	Cardiff	Order		
7 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	460	Dec 26	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
4 c	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	850	Dec 19	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
8 s	Japan	Saeuberlich	Ham sh	270	Nov 5	Hamburg	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
6 c	Joachim Christ	an] Petersen	Prus barq	427	Dec 20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 p N H J	Kaffir Chief	Cato	Br sch	186	Jan 7	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
O U L	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan 9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co		
1 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephens	Br barq	472	Dec 11	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
8 p	Maria	Lorinzen	Prus bg	304	Jan 6	Swatow	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
8 c	Minnie	Black	Br barq	407	Dec 29	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 p	Mirella	Bruce	Br sh	727	Nov 25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Ctd. 10th inst
1 c	Neptune	Parkins	Br barq	535	Jan 4	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co		
7 p	Norfolk	Mogg	Br barq	264	Dec 22	Yokohama	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 p	Silesia	Ewing	Br sh	781	Dec 29	Fuchau	Master		
1 p	Thomas Bell	Gruzilier	Br sh	838	Jan 7	Fuchau	Master		
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
1 c	Tulsea	Jesson	Ham barq	380	Dec 22	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
1 c	Zodiac	Dimelow	Br barq	375	Jan 6	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
	37 Vessels								

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.